Ccc Numb. 1273.

The Daily Courant.

Tuesday, May 14. 1706.

From the Leiden Courant, dated April 19.

Lisbon, April 28.

The Day our Army inveſted Alcantara, the Duke of Berwick ſent the following Letter to the Marquis das Minas.

YEſterday I was inform'd to my great ſurprize, that your Excellency had caus'd Brocos to be burnt; which is contrary to the Cuſtom of War, and what we forbore doing 2 Years ago in Portugal when we might have done it, had we not jugd'd it unreaſonable to deal hardly with Subjects that are not Authors of the War, but only obey their Superiors. If you Deſign to proceed in this Manner, I with your Excellency would let me know it, for we have Forces ſufficient to burn Places likewiſe. We doubt not your Excellency will conſider this Matter, and give better Orders, that we may refrain from the like Executions; for I muſt return the ſame Uſage we have from you, that the Damage ſuffer'd by the Subjects of the King whoſe Army I am entruſted with, may not be laid to my Charge. I am your Excellency's moſt humble and obedient Servant,

BERWICK.

To which the Marquis das Minas return'd this Anſwer.

I Have received your Excellency's Letter dated Yeſterday, and ſhould not have been ſurpriz'd had any other General reproached me with the Burning of Brocos; but I cannot help wondering at your Excellency, becauſe I very well remember the Army your Excellency commanded 2 Years ago, did not only burn Idanha nova, Villa Roſmanuhal, and the Village of Medelin, but profan'd Places ſacred, violated the Women, and committed other barbarous Outrages. Your Excellency may pleaſe to know however, that Brocos is not burnt; ſome Houſes indeed were ſet on fire by Careleſſneſs, not by Order; for I hope to oblige the Subjects of Caſtile, and ſhall do them no Damage unleſs when I judge it abſolutely neceſſary for the Service of the King my Maſter. As to your Excellency's ſaying that you have ſufficient Force to burn Places, I am willing to believe it, and that you intend to do Actions of more Importance with your Troops. Your Excellency may act as you think fit, I ſhall do the beſt I can for the King my Maſter's Service. I remain with great Eſteem for your Excellency, and readineſs to ſerve you, Your *&c.* From the Camp before Alcantara, April 10. 1706.

The Marquis das *MINAS.*

From the Amſterdam Courant, dated May 15.

Vienna, May 1. The 29th of laſt Month the Ban againſt the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne was proclaim'd with the Ceremonies us'd on ſuch an Occaſion. At 11 a Clock the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire rid to the Court attended by 6 of the Guards. At 1 a Clock the Emperor came into the Knights Hall, and ſat upon his Throne covered with black Cloath (with which the whole Hall is likewiſe hung) under a Canopy. The Prince of Salm High Steward of the Court, and Count Walſtdein Marſhal of the Court, ſtood on the Right of the Throne, Count Traunſon High Chamberlain ſtood a little before it, and Count Schonborn Vice-Chancellor of the Empire ſtood on the Left, where alſo ſtood Count Martinitz Captain of the Guards. The Imperial and forreign Miniſters (but none of the Electoral Miniſters) and other Perſons of Quality were preſent. At the 2 Corners of the ſteps of the Throne ſtood 2 Imperial Heralds of Arms in their Herald's Coats, embroided with an Eagle on the Back and Breaſt, with their Hats on and their Staves in their Hands. The Emperor being ſat, he beckon'd to the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, who approaching kneel'd on one Knee while the Emperor ſpoke to him; then riſing up he made a Speech, importing, that the Roman Emperor was ſeated on his Throne, from which he was wont to diſpence Grace and Mercy only, that he wiſh'd he was not now under a Neceſſity to do otherwiſe, but that he could no longer withold from exerting his High Imperial Authority againſt thoſe notorious and obſtinate Offenders the Electors of Cologne and Bavaria Joſeph Clemens and Maximilian Emanuel, who being diſloyally and treacherouſly bent to do all Manner of miſchief to Germany, their native Country, had without regard to Honour, Duty, or their own German blood, made an Alliance with France the inveterate Enemy of the Empire, and introduc'd French Troops into the Heart of Germany, nay into their own Territories, with Deſign to ruine the Empire and overturn its Conſtitution to compaſs their Wicked ends; that they had been the Occaſion of ſhedding much innocent Chriſtian Blood; that the deceas'd Emperor Leopold of glorious Memory conferr'd great Favours on both thoſe Princes; that he offer'd them extraordinary Advantages, to prevail with them to relinquiſh the conſtant Enemy of the Empire even after he was beaten at Hochſtet; that his preſent Imperial *Majeſty* and his Allies, had done the like; that finding they could not be wrought upon by kind Offers, they had us'd Menaces, threatening them with what has now happen'd; but ſo obſtinate were they that all had been to no purpoſe: That therefore the Emperor, knowing that Rewards and Puniſhments are the *Pillars* of a State, and conſidering that a *Prince* is ſometimes oblig'd to imitate a Surgeon, who when gentle Applications will not operate has recourſe to Fire and Steel, by Virtue of his plenary Authority, founded not only on the ancient Roman Laws, but alſo on the golden Bull, the Treaties of Pacification, the general Conſtitution of the Empire, and particularly on the Capitulation ſtipulated at the Election of the Emperors, had thought fit to order Sentence to be pronounc'd againſt them. Then the Vice-Chancellor commanded M. Consbruch, Secretary of State to read aloud the Decree or Sentence given againſt the ſaid 2 Electors; whereupon the Secretary went from behind the Vice-Chancellor and ſtood before the Throne, and after he had made a low Obeiſance to the Emperor he read out the Sentence, in which all the Crimes and Miſdemeanours of both Electors are enumerated, and they declar'd to be degraded and ſtripp'd of all their Dignities, Offices, Principalities, Lordſhips, Lands, Goods, Subjects, *&c.* and thoſe Subjects are forbid to yield them any Obedience or to hold any Correſpondence with them, on pain of incurring the like Puniſhment. After the Sentence was read, the Vice-Chancellor reſum'd his Diſcourſe, and ſaid that foraſmuch as the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne were declar'd to be under the Ban of the Empire, to have forfeited all their Eſtates, and to be excluded out of the Number of loyal Electors, the Emperor deſir'd the very Memory of them might be extinguiſh'd, and that

that therefore all Writings whatſoever in which Mention is made of their former Dignities ſhould be caſs'd; and then the Letters Patents by Virtue of which they obtain'd the Inveſtiture of their Electorates, being put into his Imperial Majeſty's Hands, he tore them and threw them on the Ground, where the Heralds trod them under Foot, and taking them up tore them to bits and flung them out of the Windows. In Concluſion the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire ſaid, that the Ban did not affect both Electors equally, there being this Diſtinction, that in Conſideration the Elector of Cologne Joſeph Clemens was in holy Orders, the Ban did not extend to his * Life. This done, the Emperor attended by the Court, withdrew to his uſual Apartment; and then the 2 Heralds went down into the inner Court of the Palace, where mounting on Horſeback, attended by 6 of the Guards, they proclaim'd the Ban, 12 Trumpets ſounding and a pair of Kettle-Drums beating; the Emperor, the Empreſs Dowager, and the Arch-Dutcheſſes appear'd at the Windows. From thence the Heralds rode to the Place call'd den Graben, and thence to the new Market, where they read the Sentences againſt both Electors; but thoſe Sentences are not yet affix'd in the uſual Places, nor are they yet to be had in Print; probably becauſe 'tis deſign'd to ſend them firſt to the Diet at Ratisbon, and to the Electors and Princes of the Empire.

* It ſhould ſeem by this, that a Price is ſet upon the Head of the Elector of Bavaria, (and ſo the Leiden Gazette of May 14. ſays expreſly); but of that we ſhall be better aſcertain'd by the Sentence it ſelf, which no doubt will be printed intire and tranſmitted.

A Herald is order'd to go to Ratisbon, to proclaim the Ban againſt the 2 Electors abovemention'd in Preſence of the Diet of the Empire. The Princes and Princeſſes, Children of the late Elector of Bavaria, are order'd to be carried from Munich to ſome Place in Tirol, to be kept there. The ſaid 2 quondam Electors will not for the Future be ſtil'd (in the Empire) by their Titles, but be mention'd by their Chriſten Names only. The Emperor is now become abſolute Maſter of the Electorate of Bavaria, and may diſpoſe of it as he thinks fit.

Hague, May 18. It appears by repeated Advices from Poland, that General Ogilvy commanding the Muſcovites that had long lain encamp'd at Grodno, broke up from thence the 8th of April, to march to join the Czar, who having brought ſome Forces with him from Muſcovy, and joyn'd the Coſſacks under General Mazeppa at Minsky the beginning of April, advanc'd from thence to Breſcici. The King of Sweden with his Army broke up from Zoludki near Grodno the 14th of April, and put himſelf in Motion towards Breſcici to obſerve the Muſcovites. The Swediſh Miniſter reſiding here, having receiv'd 2 Letters from the King his Maſter's Army, has given out Copies of the following Extracts of them.

Zoludki, April 12.

THE Muſcovites that were at Grodno, finding that by reaſon of the Vigilance of the King they could not entertain the leaſt Hopes of receiving Succours, either from their own Countrymen, the Coſſacks, or Saxons, reſolv'd at length to retire. Of 26000 Men that they were when they form'd their Camp, but 9000 March'd off, viz. 7000 Foot, and 2000 Dragoons, the reſt had Periſh'd of Sickneſs or of Hunger. Thoſe who wonder'd our King did not Attack them in their Intrenchments, may be now convinc'd, that as his Majeſty is full of Fire and Vivacity in Action, ſo he has no leſs Flegm and Patience when 'tis proper. A Battle won, would not have been of ſo much Value to him as this Blockade. The Enemy have carried off with them a few of their lighteſt Cannon, having buried or thrown into the River the reſt. They left 60 of their Sick Men in Grodno. His Majeſty intends to ſpend to Morrow in Devotion, and rendring Thanks to God for his Bleſſings on his Arms; and the next Day we ſhall march after the Enemy.

Pletanice, April 17.

THE 14th we march'd from Zoludki to Derezin, and the next Day arriv'd here. The Roads are very bad. The King makes eaſy marches with his Infantry, and has only ſent out ſome Parties of Horſe to learn a right Account of the Enemy's motions.

London, May 14.

Letters from Plymouth adviſe, that Commadore Carr with the Squadron of Men of War under his Command, is ſail'd from thence for the Weſt-Indies.

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, on Thurſday next, being the 16th of May, will be preſented an Opera, Sung after the Italian manner, call'd, Camilla, by Subſcription. None to be admitted into the Boxes or Pit but by the Subſcribers Tickets, which are to be deliver'd out at Mr. White's Chocolate-Houſe in St. James's-ſtreet.

Loſt at the late Fire in Greenſtreet near Leiſter-Fields, a Steel Triangle-Seal, graved Coat, Mantle and Creſt, the Coat a Cheviron between Three Boars Heads, the ſame Coat in a Comportment on the other ſide, the third only the Creſt an Ebecks Head. Whoever brings it to Mr. Polegreaine in Greenſtreet, or to Mr. Edward Threther, Engraver, at the Black Swan in Ave-Mary-Lane in Ludgate-ſtreet, ſhall have 10 s. Reward.

A Companion to the Altar: Shewing the Nature and Neceſſity of a Sacramental Preparation, in Order to our worthy receiving the Holy Communion. Wherein thoſe Fears and Scruples about Eating and Drinking unworthily, and of incurring our own Damnation thereby, are proved groundleſs and unwarrantable. Unto which is added, Prayers and Meditations, Preparative to a Sacramental Preparation, according to what the Church of England requires from her Communicants: The Fifth Edition. Printed for Edmund Parker at the Bible and Crown in Lombard-ſtreet, near Stocks-Market. Price Bound 6 d. Sticht 4 d. (or 25 s. per 100) This ſame Book is Bound up with the Common-Prayers of ſeveral Sorts: And is to be had at the Place abovesaid; as is all Sorts of the beſt Bibles and Common-Prayers, &c

The Roman Eſſence, a few drops of which dropt in a Baſon of warm Water, and ſet in the middle of a Room, takes away all ill Scents, and Perfumes it to Admiration; it prevents Wrinkles in the Face and Hands, and gives a delightful Flavour, as it doth likewiſe to Shifts, Handkerchiefs and Linnen. It takes away the ill Smell of Soap, and leaves a moſt pleaſant and laſting Odour; and for preſerving the Hair of the Head and Periwigs, it hath not its equal, keeping them from falling off or changing Colour, Strengthens the Hair, and keeps it in the Curl longer than any thing now in uſe; to be had at Mr. Scampton's at the Angel over againſt the Mermaid-Tavern in Cornhill, Mr. Osborns at the Roſe and Crown under St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet ſtreet, and at Mr. Girards at the 3 Flower-de-luces near Northumberland-houſe in the Strand, Toy-Ships, and had not been publiſh'd had it not been counterfeited under the ſham Names of Imperial, Royal, &c. At 1 s. 6 d. the Bottle, ſeal'd up with Directions.

The Grand Cephalick or Head-Snuff, approved by the moſt eminent Phyſicians in London, to be the only ſort capable of curing all the Diſtempers of the Head and Brain, and often preſcribed by them as ſuch in the moſt ſtubborn and dangerous Caſes, as Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Lethargies, Vertigoes, Megrim, Pains in the Head, Vapours, Impoſthumes, loſs of Memory, Deafneſs, Sore Eyes, &c. two Papers at moſt times making a perfect Cure, 'tis a peculiar Compoſition different from all other Snuffs, and different in its Operation and Effects, twice or thrice uſing it, doing infinitely more real good, than 50 times uſing any other ſort, as will manifeſtly, appear to all that ſhall try it, and may poſſibly retrieve Life in Apoplexies and other violent Diſtempers of the Head, when other ſorts ſhall be only the Introducers of Ruin and Death, this being to be uſed Medicinally, as there is occaſion, not immoderately and for faſhion ſake, as the Snuff-takers do their Spaniſh and other pernicious Snuffs in vogue; the dangerous Conſequences of which Practice being at large obſerved in the printed Directions. 'Tis to be had only (by the Author's appointment) at Mr. Varenne's a Bookſeller at Seneca's Head near Somerſet-Houſe in the Strand. Price 1 s. 6 d. per Paper.

The Family Eſſence for all manner of Pains and Aches of whatſoever cauſe throughout the whole Body; likewiſe for thoſe who have loſt the uſe of all their Limbs. It gives immediate eaſe and help when all Ordinary means prove inſucceſsful, and ſuddainly takes away the oldeſt Grief. It neither wets like Water, greaſes like Oil, nor ſoils the fineſt Linnen. You cannot uſe it without happy ſucceſs for Weakneſs, Lameneſs, Numbneſs, Trembling or Palſey in any part; likewiſe for the Sciatica and Cramp, it is a very preſent and perfect Cure. Sold at John's Coffee-Houſe in Swithin's-Alley by the Royal Exchange, and at the 7 Stars under St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleetſtreet, price 2 s. each Viol.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Collection of Tracts, publiſhed in Vindication of Mr. Lock's Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity, as deliver'd in the Scriptures, and of his Eſſay, concerning Humane Underſtanding. By Sam. Bolde, Rector of Steeple, Dorſet. Printed for A. and J. Churchill, in Pater-noſter-row.

The Second Edition of a Letter to Mr. Dodwell; wherein in all the Arguments in his Epiſtolary Diſcourſe againſt the Immortality of the Soul are particularly anſwered, and the Judgment of the Fathers concerning that Matter truly repreſented. By Samuel Clarke, M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of Norwich. Printed for J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard. Price 1 s. Where may be had his Boyles Lectures for 1704, 1705, his Paraphraſes on the Evangeliſts, his Eſſays on Baptiſm, Confirmation, &c. and his Sermon before the Queen Dec. 30. 1705.

LONDON: Printed, and ſold by *Sam. Buckley* at the *Dolphin* in *Little-Britain*.